## GAZETTE. MARYLAND

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1784. MARCH II, HURSDAY,

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L I S B O N, Odober 4.

TXX E Nan dos Quintos, the ship which makes the annual voyage to Rio Janeiro, entered this port yesterday. She brought 11 millions in gold, a great quantity of diamonds, and two millions of piastres for the Spaniards; this last mentioned sum will of

course be transported to Cadiz.

The emperor has erected a commission of war in this city, and orders are received for providing the magazines of Hungary with all kinds of necessary provisions and forage, fufficient for an army of

VIENNA, Od. 22. The accounts of the invasion of VIENNA, O.A. 22. The accounts of the invation of Natolia, by the Georgians, gains credit daily: this will of necessity oblige the Turks to divide their forces. We are assured that the Turks dare not any more take their usual pilgrimage to Mecca, for tear of the Arabs, who assemble in large bodies, and plunder the Ottoman subjects without mercy, particularly on their return from the holy journey.

ly on their return from the holy journey.

HAGUE, Nov. 7. The states of Holland, in consequence of the report made by the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs of the Eatt-India company, have resolved to lend to that company the sum of fix millions of florins. This sum, joined to that which must result from the sale about to be made, will put their affairs in a better state, and enable them to pay their dividends. Letters have been sent to the other provinces, exhorting them to contribute to the aid of the company.

Nov. 12. The last letters from Dantzick mention, that the fituation of that city continues to be still ex-temely critical. Invested on all sides, provisions are tremely critical. Invested on all sides, provisions are become very dear; however, they flatter themselves with a change speedily, as the conferences between general Eglostein and count Unruhe are recommended, and it is pretended that the Prusparticularly those detrimental to the trade of the ci-

Nov. 14. The council of Zutphest, last Tuesday deliberated on the question, whether it was necessary for the citizens to be armed? and determined in the negative, as the military only ought to be employed to quest tumults. M. de Rysset has protested against this resolution, as contrary to the rights and privileges of free citizens.

L O N D O N, Odober 30.

We received by Saturday's Dutch mail, a copy of the credentials of the ambassador from the emperor of Morocco, of which the following is a literal translation .- " In the name of God, merciful and compaffionate! There is no force nor power but by the Most High. From Abdola Mahommed, fon of Ab-Most High. From Abdola Mahommed, son of Abdola (may God protect him) we have given full power to our ambassador, Taleb Omar Job, for every thing, and whatever he treats of with you in our name, shall be approved by us.

"To the High Mightinesses of the Flemish Low Countries, the States of the United Provinces.
"Peace be with those who follow the right path!
"Having prefaced thus far, behold we send you our ambassador, Taleb Omar Job; procure him all the necessaries which we have written about, and which your consul Blaint, has informed us were to be had in your country, and send the same by your

which your conful Blaint, has informed us were to be had in your country, and fend the fame by your fhips. You will receive by him a lift or note, fealed with our feal; fulfil every thing therein mentioned, and to our faid fervant, give credit and confidence in whatever he will fay to you; for he has our command thereon. The order for writing this letter was given, and the same was written the 10th of the month Guimade, the second in the year

Nov. 10. The diffentions among the leading people in America are increasing in violence more and more every day, insomuch, that added to other efforts towards appeasing them, Dr. Franklin's personal mediation in America, is an event which is mentioned as far from improbable.—Morn Chron.

The internal disagreements in America already so furiously increased, and as it is feared there, yet more infuriating, have determined Congress to mainmore inturiating, have determined Congress to maintain, for some time longer, the army undiminished—and it requires no great stretch of foresight, to discover, that the army so kept up, must lead to the discovery of something like a monarchical form, in the forterest of their confirming. in the fettlement of their constitution.—Ibid.

Whenever the shock of accidents shall have so far operated on the policy of America, as to have systemized and settled the government—it is obvious

and certain, that the dictator, protector, stadtholder, or by whatever name the chief magistrate so appointed shall be called, will be general Washington.—

The expectations of great enlargements in our American trade, are found to be far from realized in practice. It is now discovered, that by the way of Canada, and other circuitous channels which the war had never closed, the market was all along sufficiently served with the commodities of Europe; and from the abundant and unnecessary increase of their supply, the whole market is now over-stocked exces-

Nov. 12. The republic of letters has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Mons. D'Alembert, fecretary to the French academy, &c. who departed this life on the 27th of October lat. He was one of the ablest, if not the first mathematician of the age; and what is rather extraordinary, he joined to his pro-found and truly affonishing skill in the abstract sciences, all the accomplishments of an elegant, vivacious

and entertaining writer.

Now. 15. The last accounts that have arrived at Paris from Constantinople, mention, that the compte de St. Pri:st makes his appearance in public twice a week : when he goes to the divan he is attended by above two thousand French gentlemen, dressed in blue, and forming a most brilliant cavalcade.—This magnificent train attracts an immense multitude, who follow them with the louisit acciamations. Baron Herbert, the internuncio from Vienna, has frequent interviews with the compte, but neither his excellency, nor Mr. Bulgakow, are any longer admitted into the grand feignior's prefence. Notwith-flanding which the grand vizir dines very often at the French ambassador's, in company with Sir R. Amsley, the English ambassador, and the Imperial ministers. The people still talk of peace, and of the means of establishing it. The troops from Dearbeck, Syria, Mesopotamia, Africa, and Egypt, have been sent back. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, among which are 30,000 horse, are distributed in the posts and intrenchments at Bulgadistributed in the posts and intrenchments at Bulga-ria, Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, and Bassarabia; this last mentioned province appears now nothing better than a large and melancholy waste. The Turks have entirely destroyed every thing that was in it. Should the Russans, who are entered into a campaign, and who, after five or fix days march, must be at a distance from any rivers, meet with the Ottomans, and lose their provisions and water in a skirmish, they must inevitably become the victims of hunger and thirst in that horrible de-

Parliament will be diligently employment until the recess at Christmas, as public business of the most recess at Christmas, as public business of the most important kind that ever occupied the attention of our legislators is now pressed upon their consideration. The support of national credit, the adjustment of Irish concerns, the management of the commercial treaties with America, and a system for the regulation of affairs in the east, are subjects that involve the welfare of this country, and will doubtless be treated with due regard by administration.

About the year 1700, the governor of the East-India company at home wrote to the judge of civil affairs abroad, in the following words: "I expect my clared sense of the house of commons, there is reason to think that the proprietors of this day entertain much the same opinion of our present representa-

One day last week, a sailor going to Gravesend in one of the tilt-boats, and being much in liquor, was advised by the captain and others on board, to go below and tumble into a hammock : but neither smooth or rough words had any effect on Jack: he fung, he swore, and his unaccountable speeches to people passing in other vessels, were high entertainment to the company above. The boat had not got far beyond the halfway house, when the group solds. far beyond the halfway house, when the groggy sailor making a run towards the steerage, fell overboard; the boat immediately put about, and every affistance was given, and what was more fortunate, a wherry at the time was near as hand, who seeing the control of the time was near as hand, who seeing the control of the time was near as hand, who seeing the control of the time was near as hand, who seeing the control of the time was near as hand, who seeing the control of the time was near as hand, who seeing the control of the time was near as hand, who seeing the control of the time was near as hand, who seeing the control of the time was near as hand, who see the control of the control o at the time was near at hand, who seeing the accident, made instantly to the spot.—Jack was for some time under water, and when he rose up, the rica.

first thing he espied, was his hat, which he immedily made a snatch at, and holding it above his head, kept swimming with the other hand until he was taken into the boot. When brought on board he was speechles, and it was visible he had swallowed a great quantity of water, which, upon rolling him about the deck, he foon discharged. His wet cloaths were then taken off, and he was wrapt up in some of the captain's warm, rough-weather coats, and carried below, where he continued sleeping till the velfel was within a mile of Gravesend, and then awoke, and turning to his next neighbour, the first words uttered by him were, "D--n my eyes, my lad, did I not stick close to my hat to the last?"

Nov. 22. Among other private advices from the East Ind.es, it appears, that after Hyder Ally's death, Monf. Duchemin had prefented a paper to Tippo Saib, his fon and successor in the Mysore government, by one article of which it is specified, that as foon as peace shall be concluded between France and England, all hostilities shall likewife cease between the forces of Tippo Saib and those of the English; the French becoming a guarantee for obtaining a fafe and honourable peace to the powers of India, with whom they are now in connexion.

Nov. 26. By his majerty's desire, the ingenious Monsieur Argeue, a Prussian, had invented one of these celebrated air balloons, and on Tuesday, about noon, the whole apparatus was brought into the queen's garden at Wingfor, in nearly the tollowing order: a large tub, of about five seet diameter, about one third filled with water, and in that a close vessel of a considerable less fize: near to these were placed a large table, on which were placed feveral bottles, supposed to contain a variety of chymical preparations, and with them, (the wonder of the world) the air balloon, which hore exact resemblance cf a bladder that was void of air or water. The process began by pouring the different liquids in the case, and according to the degree of the internal fermentation, the artist kept constantly watering the outside of the case, to prevent its catching fire from the heat of the inside. The latter part of his practice was to knock with his knuckle against the vessel, and supposing it to be in a proper thate for the per-formance of the wonder of wonders, he instantly applied a tube that led to the (as yet) empty sub-stance, which, in a short space of time, swelled out to the extent of two feet diameter; and a turn-cock was placed about the center, between the globe and the case, which was first turned to convey the air into the balloon, and turned off to prevent its being too much filled with the vivid air. As soon as the business of the convergence of the ness had gone thus far, a string was fixed with a running knot near to the balloon and closed fast, and the tube cut away from the vessel. His majefly then took hold of the string, and in proportion as he gave it scope, or pulled it down, the ball raised or returned. The king sinding it so manageable, went under the window where the queen and duchess of Personal Save are scope of the of Portland fat, and gave the globe a scope of the string, till it rose to the height of the window, and there kept it in poile for a confiderable time; from thence he went to the window where the princess royal, princess Augusta Sophia, and princess Elizabeth, were, and let it up again, then brought it down, and taking it on his hand, faid, "Now it goes!" It accordingly ascended in a perpendicular manner for upwards of three minutes, the eddying will and orders thall be your rule, and not the laws of England, which are a heap of nonfenfe, compiled by a number of ignorant country gentlemen, who hardly know how to govern their own families, much less the regulating companies and foreign commerce." From their repeated opposition to the declared soft the house of symmons, there is reason. made a feeming reversion of its inclination; then having taken a foutherly course, it was lost to the fight of the spectators, who were greater on the occasion than what could have been possibly ima-

gined.

The resolution of their High Mightinesses not the resolution of their High Mightinesses not trust the to fuffer the citizens to be armed, but to truit the internal safety of the states to the military power, has occasioned great discontent among the people, and advanced the popularity of the protesting mem-bers near as much as that of Van Berekel three years

Dec. 1. On Friday evening, about nine o'clock, the celebrated Paul Jones arrived in town from Paris, with dispatches from the American Congress, for his excellency John Adams, Eq; Mr. Jones was only 22 days on his passage from Philadelphia to France; and after delivering his dispatches on Friday evening, he set out the next morning at three o'clock, for Paris, to proceed from thence to America.

We hope this be the means of res disagreeable ess payments are executors of James Dick.

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